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GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

Following is all of General Howard's report on his Arizona mission which is of special interest to our people, and still we regret that limited space compels an omission of any part. What we give is verbatim as found in The Washington Chronicle, and was addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, July 5. As the matter has some ink corrections on the margin, it is fair to presume it has been reviewed by General Howard or an Aid, and hence correct.

We first omit what he says of his instructions, objects of his mission, and journey to Arizona City. The report then says:

I was hardly there when I received friendly calls from the people, and a request from the editor of The Arizona Sentinel to permit him to publish my views on certain points that he presented. I did so, and also, as you requested, met the people in public assembly and addressed them. I found that the citizens felt as though their side had not been properly presented to you and to the President; that Indians had committed depredations and had taken the lives of their friends all along their routes of travel and that all the sympathy was given to the Indian, while they were more especially a part of us and neglected. When I read your instructions and the President's letter, and assured them of an earnest desire on the part of the Government and people of the country to give them protection, sympathy and aid, they met me with great cordiality and kindness. I could find nowhere in this place any disposition actively to oppose the efforts the Government is making in behalf of the Indians.

There prevails, I know, the usual want of faith that we very often find on our frontiers in the possibility of success in the work of education when applied to the African, Chinese or Indian.

The people judge that the imbecility they notice will prevent the requirement of instruction, whereas it requires instruction to remove the imbecility. Strong faith in the possibility of success is always necessary to teachers who are breaking up new ground. You notice the fruit of this want of faith at Arizona City. A large number of Yuma Indians, of both sexes, are to be met daily in the streets and on the bank of the river. These are idle, careless, ignorant, and often debased by whisky and licentiousness, and though there are many Americans, and they have started a school for the children of the citizens, there is no school, no Sunday school, no church, no instruction for the Indians, so that each generation gravitates to a lower level than the preceding.

Monday, the 8th, we went to the camp of Pasqual, the old Yuma chief. He is an old man, tall and slender, with much dignity of deportment. Though now very thin in flesh, and in much pain from sickness, he exhibits considerable ability, and has still great influence with his tribe. The description of this people is about the same as that of the Cocopahs. They show more spirit, seem quick-witted, laugh heartily, but numbers of them have evidently been poisoned, all through, with the vices and habits of worthless white men. They were conquered by our troops some twenty-five years ago, and a peace was established, as they claim, with conditions upon both sides, fulfilled faithfully by them, but not by us.

The interview was provided for by Pasqual, in front of his house, (a close hut, without window, floor or furniture, under a brush awning, by spreading blankets on the ground, placing benches for our party, and opposite seats for himself, and his principal men on his right. He wished me to remain to see all his captains, for several could not be brought in upon my short notice; but finding I could not remain repeated his requests and statements, such as he had done to General Meigs previously. (See General Meigs' letter in appendix.) As Dr. H. Bendell, the Superintendent, had evidently not received the instructions from the Commissioner, General Walker, to supply these Indians, and as the season of greatest need was already upon them, I thought it better to issue axes, shovels, planting hoes, and a limited quantity of clothing and food at once, rather than make a promise to be fulfilled by another. I arranged with the Government contractor at Arizona City to fill the requisition, the details of which are in the accompanying communication, marked "A." I also conferred upon Captain A. B. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Yuma, the authority of an Indian agent. His authority is to extend to the Cocopahs within the United States, the Yumas, the Chemnevies, and other Indian lands along the river, not to exceed one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Yuma. (See appendix, communications marked "B," "C" and "D.") I do not recommend the retention of a military agent permanently. It will unify and simplify this work of your Department to give the supervision of all these Indians to the Indian Agent in charge of the Colorado Reservation, with instructions to visit them frequently, provide for them in the years of extreme need, when the prolonged drouth or other cause prevents them from planting. He can encourage them to work, and press continually upon his society for help in the way of schools. By a little painstaking many Indians, more especially the children,

can be rescued from their present perilous and degraded condition.

Some cases of cruelty to the Indians, by employes along the river and in the city, were officially reported to me. It is the old story, where the rough men, like the quondam slave overseer, have a little authority over others. The Indians are tugging away at a heavy burden; they do not move quickly enough to suit the overseer, so he knocks down one after another, accompanying his blows with a profusion of oaths. A young man is severely whipped with a rawhide, on charge of theft, without trial or condemnation by court or magistrate. After learning the facts from both sides in the latter case, and hearing Pasqual say that he did not care for the punishment if any of his young men would cross the river and do mischief, I thought it best to take no further official steps. I speak of these things here, to call attention to the necessity of some careful legislation, that every man, whether citizen or Indian, may have proper, speedy, and clearly defined remedies and protection under the law.

From Arizona City we went to Camp McDowell, a four company post, under the command of Major (late general) E. A. Carr. General Crook had been there, and left again for Prescott, hearing that I had gone thither another way. Major Carr promptly sent messengers for me, and accompanied me the next day to meet General Crook, some thirteen miles from McDowell. General Crook had turned back, and we rode side by side all the way to McDowell. I wrote my impression of him, so highly favorable, and of the other officers, in letters to the President, General Schofield, and yourself. (See appendix E, F, and G.) I said in one of them, "I find General Crook very candid, and evidently desirous to execute the orders he receives with discretion and fidelity." Again: "General Crook disclaims emphatically being an extreme war man. I believe he fully agrees with me, and you know what that means."

The Indians, (Mohaves and Tonto Apaches), numbering between three and four hundred, had left the reservation. I never could fully ascertain the reasons of their leaving. Their situation was not altogether pleasant at McDowell, their camp was close to the post and contracted; they had no facilities for planting, none for gathering mesquite; they wanted to go to the Tonto Basin, near Fort Reno; their rations were inadequate, and some instances of whippings by the solders were told me by Major Carr and his officers, where one Indian had interfered with the water-cart, or another helped himself to the horses' provender. I here recommended to General Schofield to increase the ration for those who remained on the reservations to the amount issued to the Sioux. He did so, and I now think the ration is sufficient. Major Carr detailed Lieutenant Volkmar and twelve men to scout for me and endeavor to communicate with these Indians, but after scouring the country for forty miles eastward, no trace of them could be found. Afterward I discovered my mistake in accepting a guide for this party, who was not a truthful man, and much hated by the Indians. Often the guides or interpreters are very corrupt and veal and tell whatever story they please to the Indians. These Indians sent a delegation to me subsequently at Camp Grant; an extract from my letter to yourself gives you my feeling at this time respecting the peculiarities of the situation: "It will require constant efforts to get in the Indians belonging to hostile tribes, and unremitting activity by the troops, in the worst kind of a country, to secure those who are badly disposed; to protect citizens and supplies. The supply of water is very uncertain on all new routes where scouting parties must go to follow up those who commit depredations. Yet the case of Arizona is not as hopeless as I feared."

General Crook left for Prescott, and I for Camp Grant. He sent two members of his staff to represent him and aid me in the execution of my instructions. Lieutenant W. J. Ross and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke. These young gentlemen accompanied me and gave me full information respecting the depredations and murders by the Indians in the Territory. In fact every day's route has its severe history. The Indians and their friends tell their tales of treachery and bloodshed against the citizens. Taken together, these stories, constantly repeated, make one shudder and hope and pray that all parties may cease fighting and make permanent peace.

After a tedious ride of over one hundred miles we are at Camp Grant, April 22. Dr. Bendell, your superintendent, had met me at McDowell, and at my request joined our party and proceeded with us through the Territory. Rumors that all the Indians had left the reservation reached us at Florence, but we found the rumor false, and that nearly one thousand were receiving rations. Your agent, Mr. E. C. Jacobs, had arrived. After the relief of Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, 3d cavalry, Major E. W. Crittenden, 5th cavalry, and by his assiduity and good sense kept the Indians from leaving the reservation, for they also seemed to have had upon them the chronic dissatisfaction. Whitman's arrest and removal, that they did not understand; the inadequate rations, the daily issue attempted, and many other things seemed at the bottom of it. Considering all the circumstances, and with the advice of Major Crittenden, I asked that Lieutenant Whitman be temporarily ordered to Grant from Fort Crittenden. This was done. I delayed my conference with the Apaches till he should come, in

order to gain the strongest possible power with them.

The "Camp Grant massacre," which was so familiar to the public a year ago by the visit and report of my predecessor, occurred about five miles from the military post.

On the 24th I visited the grounds with several Apaches. They showed us the bones of their dead, now exposed, the camp utensils, the clothing, and blankets strewn around, also the bundles of hay that the women were bringing in.

The scene after the massacre can easily be depicted from this point, where Whitman went out to meet the Indians when they could not drink the coffee nor eat the food he brought them for their crying. The Indians said the strong influence he gained over them was due to his going to them in their hour of sorrow and showing them his sympathy; to the fact that he always seemed neither to FEAR nor HATE them, and that an old man of influence believed in him, one who had died at the massacre, the one "who used to go out alone and talk with God all night."

The 25th of April I was again in the same vicinity, with Colonel Roger Jones and Major Crittenden, inspecting the country with a view to find a better post on the Arivipai river than the present one on the San Pedro.

We came upon an Indian family at their home; there were here men, women, and children. They brought a little girl, eight or nine years of age, to me that had escaped with her life, but was badly wounded under her ear and in her side. They no longer encamp in very large numbers lest they be surprised again.

There is a strong feeling in Arizona on the subject of this affair, and the people wonder that we cannot see more clearly the provocations they labored under, that induced certain leading men to do this deed. I certainly do LEARN the provocations, and do not forget them. Yet under no circumstances whatever can the civilized world justify a deed like this, and I could not see the need of men attempting to do so publicly and in the press, when really only a few wicked men were engaged in it.

Friday, April 26, Lieutenant Whitman having come, the Indians were ready for a talk. At the Agency building I heard them from 10 A. M. till nearly 3 P. M. As this council is important as preliminary to the other, I will here insert the points made by the Indians through Es-kin-in-zin, their chief, and place the body of the document in the appendix marked II.

First. They ask the return of those children that had been captured by the Americans, Mexicans, and Papagos, at what is called "The Camp Grant Massacre." They say twenty-nine were taken, and two escaped from their captors and found their way back, leaving twenty-seven still gone. They had made peace, and were being cared for by us some five miles from the post of Camp Grant.

My predecessor, Mr. Colyer, had, in the name of the President, promised the return of these children, but it had not been done.

Second. They asked that Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, 3d cavalry, be restored to them as agent, and remain with them. Lieutenant Whitman, Dr. Bendell, and myself, endeavored to show them the advantages of a permanent civil agent. Whitman said there were a thousand others who could do as much or more for them than he. Still they pressed hard for him. Gratitude, affection, and superstition combined to render him the desirable advocate and friend.

Third. They wished to change their reservation on account of the prevailing sickness along that portion of the San Pedro river, near Camp Grant, on account of its proximity to citizens who were annoyed by their presence, and to get where the supply of water was sure and the land good for cultivation.

Fourth. They reiterated an oft expressed wish to enter into formal relations of peace with the Indians in the territory with whom they had been at war. They embraced all under the term "Papagos."

What they had complained of with regard to rations I had already remedied. I engaged to do what I could to bring back the children, but from the nature of their formal preliminary conditions I saw that it would require time, so that I appointed another conference to be held in twenty-five days, (on the 21st of May.) I had already written Governor Safford, in answer to a kind letter from him, accepting his hospitality, and asking him to aid me in procuring the return of the children who were still in Arizona. After this formal talk with the Indians, in addition to information that I obtained through Mr. E. P. Smith, who staid night and day among the Indians at the agency building, through Captain Wilkinson and others, I became convinced of their determination to stay on the reservation and keep their engagements. Their chief speaker, Es-kin-in-zin, was disappointed and vexed that one who claimed so much authority as I, should not act on the spot, especially with regard to Whitman, yet I deemed it wise to make no promises then.

We proceeded immediately to Tucson, where we were received in the kindest manner by the Governor, the District Attorney, the Surveyor General, and other citizens.

The Governor and District Attorney promised hearty co-operation in recovering the children. When we came to find them in the families of Mexicans who had purchased them from their captors, the case was embarrassed. One excellent family had a little girl to whom they were all attached; the head of the family was a leading citizen, much respected. He plead for the child with tears; asked if there were no parents if he might keep the little girl.

I said substantially that he would have to take the child to Camp Grant or there would follow his example, that undoubtedly I could arrange with the Indians in such a case if there were no parents, for the little girl to remain where she was so well cared for. In this I was simply mistaken. I failed to make the arrangement. This gentleman, too, spoke and understood English imperfectly. The District Attorney was my interpreter, and I think did not, at this time, misunderstand me, for he went further than the Governor or myself, and recommended the use of force, having it ready for use in case mild measures failed to secure the children.

The Governor has been an earnest, self denying worker, as his large public schools and other enterprises show. The citizens, Americans, and Mexicans, have been marshalled into the line of improvements. You perceive in Tucson the warm beatings of the American heart. In public and private I met the people; the prevailing feeling is the same as at Arizona City and elsewhere. "The President's way is a good one IF it can be carried out." The Indians have left so many scars in almost every family. The news comes in from the south, from Sonoita valley, of the death of a well-known man and of the wounding of his wife. News of depredations are of constant occurrence, so that the IR is not to be wondered at. It is not said with any more emphasis than it was said a year ago in Minnesota.

The District Attorney writes that he has no faith in the peace that was made. I do not wonder that many say that, and I would not complain were not that faith the very thing necessary to keep and promote the peace. The remedy is that the Government continue to demonstrate that Indian human beings, *ceteris paribus*, are the same as any other human beings, governed and controlled by the same motives, regulated, developed, and civilized by physical power and self-interest and love, properly applied, and of course, as everybody knows, the last motive-force is the strongest and the first the weakest.

Ten or a less number of Indians may do the whole mischief, yet Indians remotely situated and not speaking the same language, who are helping us with all their might, are blamed and distrusted.

This describes the condition of things as I found them in large portions of Arizona. Hence my earnest desire to bring those well-disposed but full of suspicion and distrust together. I invited the Governor and his friends to the Grant Council.

Monday, April 29, we visited the Papagos with your excellent agent, Dr. R. A. Wilbur. They had a few complaints to make about others taking their lands from them; they desire schools for their children, seem industrious, and in about the same general condition as the Pimas as to customs, dress, and habits of living. They agreed to send peace commissioners to the Grant Council; they did not like to go the whole way, but finally consented.

The last interview before I left, April 30, was with a delegation of Mexican people, (our citizens,) who came to express their earnest loyalty to us and the work we have in hand.

Omitting a reference to date and character of country, the report continues:

The Pimas, with small bands of Maricopas, are estimated variously from five to seven thousand. They are becoming quite restless in their present situation, and their difficulties are real. Citizens have taken out acquias above them; their water is running low from this cause, and by the usual absorption of the sand, and no rain comes to their relief. Large numbers of them have gone over to the Salt river, (Rio Salado,) where there is more abundant water. Here new troubles arise. Pima horses get upon a farm, they are taken up or shot, retaliation comes, a house is burned, and the Pimas as a whole are blamed. Horses taken upon farms in this way have been sold to the Mexicans. The Pima owners do not acknowledge the Mexican title, but go and take back their horses.

The bright spots with the Pimas are the undeveloped schools, small yet, but under the self denying-work of Mr. C. H. Cook, the teacher, and the warm-hearted support of your agent, Mr. Stout, these schools have been well planted. Mrs. Stout, the wife of the agent, has given gratuitous labor to this noble work, and is much loved by this tribe.

Your own superintendent takes a deep interest in the Pimas, and has reported to me fully.

There are three solutions of the water problem proposed by the citizens, which I will name for your consideration:

First—To make an extension of the reservation to the vicinity of Adamsville, buying in the claims of settlers.

Second—To make an extension above Florence, taking in the two villages and all improvements.

Third—To take out two acquias, high up the river, one on each side, and keep them under a Government agent, who must see to a fair division of the water supply to all cultivators of land irrigated.

After looking the whole subject over, I believe the first plan inadequate; the second would cost so much that it would be impossible to get the necessary appropriation, and it would be likely to prove detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the Territory to break up these villages and settlements, so that the strongest opposition to it would be met in the outset, and the last plan, I fear, is completely impracticable.

No considerable portions of the citizens are favorable to this proposition, and it [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]